

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Shaw & Dickenson
Flour, Feed, Hay and Grain.
Owners Steam Freighter Bonanza

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED by man lately from Scotland, as gardener and handy man.

charge of horse, etc.; good knowledge of outside garden work, also green houses; good worker; sober and honest; good references. R. K., Colonist office. n10

WANTED—A bungalow cottage (unfurnished), in good repair; modern conveniences; in garden; well located; in vicinity of Port street, or neighborhood. Address X. Z., Colonist office. n18

WANTED—A sound, reliable horse for delivery; must be gentle and good-traveled. Box J. L., Colonist. n18

WANTED—A lady to teach school children.

WANTED—A lady to teach typewriting.
Reply Mr. P. R., care Dean & Hiscocks,
chemists, Yates street, Victoria. n18

WANTED—Two young men well acquaint-
ed in city; permanent position. Apply,
stating age and former employment, A.,
Colonist. n18

WANTED—Limited amount of capital; interest 5 per cent.; security first-class. Apply box 6, Colonist. nls

WANTED—By two young men, lessons in bookkeeping from practical man; state terms. R. G., Colonist office. nls

WANTED—A thorough business woman, with some means to take a branch of an established house. Age about thirty. Must have business ability and tact. Ad-

WANTED—By a highly respectable widow lady, a position as housekeeper where a servant is kept, to an elderly gentleman, or comparatively an invalid. Address J. B., Colonist office. 622.

WANTED—Correspondence with Protestant couple, without children, wanting good girl of 14 years, desiring schooling; will do housework in spare time. Address M. T., Colonist office.

WANTED—To rent, a house, 6 rooms, bath, hot and cold water; stable; near centre city; rent must be moderate. Address A.B.C., Colonist office, Victoria.

WANTED—A second-hand piano, in first class condition. Reply, stating make, style and price, to M. M. H., this office.

HAVE your boots and shoes repaired by C. N. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker. He don't charge credit prices. Repairing dept. 66 Fort street. Jy12

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES—We want the services of a number of families to do housework for us at home, whole or spare time. We furnish \$20 machine and supply the yarn free, and pay for the work as done.

sent in. Distance no hindrance; \$7 to \$10 per week made, according to time devoted to the work. Write at once. Name references. Co-Operative Knitting Co., Toronto.

FOR SALE.

BETTER AT WHOLESALE PRICES—Also

minis, bacon, lard, salt pork sausage, Bologna, black puddings, beans, fresh pork, pickles, sauces, eggs, onions, etc. Robert Eccles, City Market. n19

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A farm of 160 acres, on the Mainland, with a comfortable, hard-finished six-roomed cottage; all

FOR SALE—A fine buggy horse; also top buggy and harness. Apply M., this office.

FOR SALE--A horse. Apply Thorpe & Co., Ltd., Victoria.

MEDICAL PRACTICE for sale, cheap; \$3,000 per annum; in good town. Reply

BUSINESS FOR SALE—Boomerang Saloon, Court Alley. Apply on the premises.
a23

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Leaving the country. One of the most beautiful homes on

Vancover Island; on the Quamichan Lake; two miles from railway (Duncan) 69 or 118 acres, as desired; nearly half cleared; 13-room house (hot and cold water); large double barn and other buildings; close to first-class trout and salmon fishing, shooting, etc., also to good tennis club. Apply to L. D., 33 Birdcage Walk, Victoria, B.C.

TO LET—Comfortable furnished rooms, single or double, with or without board. In a good locality; terms moderate. 51

TO LET.—A comfortable cottage of six rooms with gas, bathroom, hot and cold water, convenient to centre of city; will

sell carpets and blinds. Address W.,
Colonist office. no2

MUSICAL.

PIANO TUNING, ETC.—Jesse A. Longfield (from Hopkinson's, England), tunes and repairs pianos, harmoniums, American organs, pipe organs, etc., on reasonable terms; prompt attention given to all orders. 166 Pandora avenue, Victoria, B. C. n18

2 p.m.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—On Monday, the 14th, between Sidney and Mr. Trench's residence, a box of lined cloak. Anybody returning same to Mrs. Casswell, North Sazahl, will be rewarded. n19-d&w

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge A.O.U.W. Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursdays. J. G. Taylor, Secretary. m18

SONS OF ST. GEORGE—2nd and 4th Monday in A.O.U.W. Hall. Englishmen welcome.

W.O.W. meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in A.O.U.W. Hall. W. Jackson, clerk.

BONAPARTE

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From
Ashcroft

— AT —

Jameson's, 33 Fort St.

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1898.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

THE LEGISLATURE THREATENED.

The News-Advertiser says that the government will not hesitate to appeal to the country if the opposition attempt anything like obstruction. This is rather a bold threat, but it will not deter any member of the opposition from doing his duty, nor have any influence in gaining support for Mr. Semlin's cabinet. The members who are now in opposition are quite sure of being returned in the event of a new election as are the others.

The threat of the News-Advertiser is very extraordinary, because it is expressed in such language as implies that some understanding has been arrived at with the Lieutenant-Governor as to the future. The events of last summer have prepared the public for almost anything, but we must decline to believe that Mr. Semlin will meet the house with a promise in his pocket from the Lieutenant-Governor that he may have a dissolution if things do not go to his liking. This would certainly be playing with loaded dice. Unconstitutional as the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor has been, we decline to accept even the semi-official assurance of the News-Advertiser that such a promise has been given. We are not yet without a hope that a sufficient remnant of the British Constitution remains in this province to prevent such a thing as that.

Probably this is the first occasion in the history of any province of the British Empire when the legislature was called together with a threat hanging over its head, as to what would be done in case it refused to obey the dictates of an usurping government. If coercion at the polls is objectionable and sufficient to warrant the disfranchisement of a candidate who practices it, what shall be said of such a bold attempt to coerce a whole legislature? It is to be hoped that some member of the house will discover language suitable to characterize such an unprecedented thing, and will take occasion to employ it at the earliest possible moment in the session.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S REPRESENTATION.

The Columbian fears that British Columbia will not be found to come up to the requisite standard in point of population to entitle us to seven members after 1901. This is not wholly a matter of opinion. There are three years yet to wait until the census is taken, and we are very much inclined to believe that the Columbian will be found to be greatly in error. The population nearly doubled itself between 1881 and 1891, and although the completion of the Canadian Pacific was a stimulus to increase then, there has not been lacking since an equally cogent cause of expansion. Our contemporary says that the measure of representation fixed by the British North America act amounts to one member for every 22,900 people. We have not verified the calculation, but accepting it as correct, British Columbia to have a right to six members would have to show a population of 137,400, and to entitle it to seven members the population would have to be 148,851, any number above half the unit being regarded as equal to the unit for purposes of the law. That is to say, to entitle the province to seven members, an increase of 50,678 must have been made since between 1891 and 1901. We believe there is good ground for supposing that it has already been made and a certainty that it will be exceeded by next summer.

In 1891 Vancouver city had a population of 13,708. We hardly think there will be much dispute on the proposition that Vancouver city has made an increase of 12,000 since 1891. Victoria city was credited in 1891 with 16,840 people. Judging from the school attendance and from the directory test, Victoria had gained fully 11,000 people since 1891. The normal increase in the parts of Vancouver Island not included in the city of Victoria would be at least 3,000, and it is not unreasonable to claim that the gain has been more than normal. There are many more people on the West Coast than there were in 1891 and there has been a steady increase in Nanaimo, Texada and elsewhere. It is safe to claim for the cities of Victoria and Vancouver and for Vancouver Island, exclusive of Victoria, an increase of 23,000 since 1891, or nearly half the number needed to entitle the province to seven members. There were in 1891, 28,082 people living in New Westminster district, including Cassiar, or 19,453 excluding Cassiar. The normal increase of New Westminster city and the rural parts of the district may be safely put at 3,000. Cassiar had in 1891 a population of 8,526, including Indians. There are certainly 2,500 more people in Cassiar now than then. We believe the estimate is small.

When the spring rush begins a sufficient number of people will find their way into Cassiar to make the increase 10,000. In other words, Victoria, Vancouver, Westminster and Cassiar will by next spring have fully 33,000 more population than they had in 1891. This leaves 17,678 to be supplied by Yale, Cariboo and the Kootenays. Cariboo, including the Lil-looets, had 5,738 population in 1891. In view of what is going on in Cariboo, Omineca and elsewhere throughout this

district it is certainly not unreasonable to say that it has fully 1,000 more residents than in 1891. Yale had then 10,036 people. Yale embraces all the C. P. R. towns between Agassiz and Revelstoke, the first included and the last excluded. It includes the towns in the Boundary Creek country, and the farming districts around Okanagan Lake, in the Nicola valley and elsewhere and large mining sections. Surely it is not unreasonable to say that the population of Yale has doubled since 1891 or has had, say, an increase of 9,000. This leaves the Kootenays to make up 8,678 people. Trail Creek district alone will do this. In 1891 the whole population of the two Kootenays was 3,405. At least one Kootenay town has more than twice that population to-day and several of them have more than that number of people. Kootenay will contribute so much more than is needed to make up the necessary number of people in the province, that if the estimated increase of the cities of Victoria and Vancouver were cut in half, the requirements of the situation to entitle British Columbia to-day to seven members would be met. We venture to say that in 1901 British Columbia will be found entitled to nine members, if the unit of distribution given by the Columbian is accurate.

If we are right in our estimates given above, this province has the requisite population now to entitle it to a seventh member, and this being so, there is no obstacle in the way of such an increase being made at the forthcoming session of parliament, to take effect immediately. Under the British North America act, parliament may increase the representation of a province at any time, so long as the relative representation of the provinces is not disturbed. There is nothing to require parliament to wait until after a census is taken. It can declare as a preamble to any act that it is satisfied that the present population of the province is sufficient to entitle it to another representative. Parliament is the sole judge on this subject, and we believe there is sufficient ground for it to arrive at such a conclusion respecting British Columbia.

This is a matter of very considerable importance, and the Colonist would be glad if its contemporaries would express their views as to the accuracy of its estimate as regards the portions of the province for which they can be assumed to speak with some authority.

THE BROADENING OF CANADA.

From time to time paragraphs appear in the press suggesting that the Dominion government has in contemplation development projects, which, if carried out, will lead to the opening for settlement of that great belt of valuable territory lying immediately to the north of the portion of Canada, now occupied by settlers, and like it, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Whether the paragraphs referred to have any foundation in fact the Colonist is not in a position to say, but it recognizes that such a project is one worthy the attention of the ablest public men in Canada, and would be more lasting and valuable in its results than any other line of policy that could be adopted. We think, also, that if the federal ministry shall decide upon such a line of action, they can count upon support from the Conservative party in carrying it into effect, provided the plans are of such a nature as will commend themselves to reasonable men. There will be no factious opposition to a project involving such important results to every Canadian and to the Empire at large.

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues do not rise to an appreciation of their duty in the premises, we submit that it will become the duty of the Conservatives to take the matter up and to supplement their great work of opening for colonization, development and commerce the southern portion of the Dominion by providing ways and means whereby similar results can be brought about in the greater area yet unoccupied. This is the great question of the future, and upon the manner in which it is disposed of the welfare of Canada largely depends. Hitherto the attention of the Liberal party has been directed more to the alien nation to the south than to the great area to the north, which is our own, and contains room for millions of people and resources that are almost unlimited. What Canada needs more than reciprocity with the United States, more than preferential trade with the Empire, is domestic development. Our best customers are our own people.

If a line is drawn from the city of Quebec to Port Simpson, it will be approximately three thousand miles long; it will pass across an area which is substantially unoccupied and one that is well adapted to settlement. After the Laurentian hills have been passed the suggested line would traverse a region generally of lower altitude than that traversed by the Canadian Pacific, and this difference is practically equivalent to the difference in latitude. That is to say, the northerly belt, being at less elevation than the southerly belt, it has quite as favorable a climate. This slope of the continent towards the north is one of the determining factors in its temperature. It has been pointed out by more than one competent authority that it secures substantially similarity in climatic conditions between St. Paul, Minnesota, and the Peace river, although the distance between the two points in miles is 1800, and in degrees of latitude more than ten.

It is interesting in this connection to follow the 55th parallel of north latitude around the globe. Starting from Fort Simpson it crosses Central British Columbia, where it is well known that below the 3,000-foot level farming operations can be carried on successfully. Crossing the Rockies it comes out upon

the prairies midway between Edmonton and the Peace river, and in a region known to be admirably adapted to settlement. It crosses Hudson Bay just at the mouth of James Bay, and then traverses Labrador. There is a great difference between the Pacific and the Atlantic shore of America where they are cut by this parallel. On the Pacific the warm Japan current secures a mild temperature in winter, while the Polar current on the Atlantic shore produces a contrary effect. But from one side of the continent to the other the summer climate is substantially the same, and it is favorable to vegetable growth. The greater portion of the region, for the opening of which we are now pleading, lies south of this parallel. Crossing to Europe, we find that the 55th parallel intersects the extreme north of Ireland and in a general way marks the line between England and Scotland. It crosses the middle of Denmark and bisects European Russia. About 150,000 people live in Europe within 150 miles of this parallel. The climate varies in the same order as in America, the warmer region being on the west and the colder on the east. Crossing into Asia the parallel traverses Siberia through what is known to be a region fit for the occupation of millions. Thus around the globe, with the exception of Labrador and Kamtschatka, the 55th parallel of north latitude, which is practically the northern limit of the portion of Canada to which reference is now made, intersects countries of great present development and great future possibilities.

The inference to be drawn from what has been above set out is that the breadth of Canada, from the standpoint of permanent settlement, is fully 600 miles, that is, it is as wide as what we mean when we speak of the Northern states of the United States as contrasted with the Southern states, and, being longer from East to West, is more extensive in area. It is not necessary to compare the two regions in any other respect, but this may be said, that it has yet not been proved that the Canadian area is not capable of as great things as that portion of the neighboring nation, which has for a century amazed the world by its progress. We plead for the broadening of Canada.

THE EDMONTON ROUTE.

Dr. Bennett, formerly of Halifax, who pleads guilty to having been instrumental in attracting public attention to the so-called Edmonton route, has, unlike most physicians, taken his own prescription, and wishes to tell the public that the route as one to the Yukon is a delusion and a snare. He also wishes to say that having gone over the whole distance from Edmonton to Fort Sylvester, on Dease river, he did not see such indications of gold as warrant any one in taking that road to anywhere in the hope of finding valuable placers on the way.

His description of the country is interesting. He left Edmonton in March last and journeyed northward to Little Slave Lake through what he says is a very fine country. Thence he struck across to the valley of the Peace river, which he says is the most beautiful country that any man can wish to see. He went up this valley to Fort St. John and thence struck out in a general northwesterly direction to the head waters of the Halfway river. The country east of this river he describes as undulating and park-like, and admirably fitted for grazing. There is a very wide extent of such land. From the headwaters of the Halfway Dr. Bennett struck out for Fort Grahame on the Findlay, through a very easy pass, which he named Laurier pass, but which the Indians call by a name resembling B.L.O. From Fort Grahame he went northwesterly to Fort Sylvester, making the journey in a little over a month. He says that the country between the last named points is generally level. There are no high mountain ranges, and he was over the summit before he realized it.

Dr. Bennett takes great exception to the claim made by Inspector Moody of the Mounted Police in regard to cutting the trail. He said that the inspector had very little, if anything, to do with cutting a trail. He followed the trail cut out by miners who were ahead of him. He also thinks it a serious error for Inspector Moody to convey the impression that persons travelling by this route will stand a chance of making discoveries. Probably the opinion of neither of them is worth very much on this point, for such prospecting as men could make, who are endeavoring to make as good time as possible through a trackless wilderness, leave the mining capabilities of the region traversed about as they find it.

In view of the fact that there must be several thousand people in the country between Edmonton and the Liard, who were induced to go there by the fact that the route received a quasi-endorsement from the government in sending Inspector Moody over it, the sooner official information is given out concerning it as a way to the Yukon the better. While the Colonist makes public Dr. Bennett's protest, it has the satisfaction of knowing that from the outset it has lent all the weight of what influence it possessed to discourage persons from travelling that way. Dr. Bennett now wishes to tell the world that there is only one way to the Yukon that is worth a moment's consideration by any one, that is via the Coast. We are glad to be able to record his opinion, because it is that of one of the first advocates of the Edmonton route, and because he is able to speak from experience. He estimates that the distance from Edmonton to Fort Sylvester at least 1600 miles.

The people in the country traversed by this route, or the variations from it

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SOLE AGENTS

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which different parties have followed out, are not any too well provided with the necessities of life. Dr. Bennett says that there are about 900 men at Fort Nelson, on the Nelson tributary of the Liard, who are short of provisions. There are other parties who are in the same predicament. The harm has been done and there is no way of remedying it, but those persons who were instrumental in leading inexperienced people to take this way of reaching the Yukon goldfields have a serious responsibility resting upon them. It clearly is the duty of the Minister of the Interior to publish widely the result of Inspector Moody's trip, which demonstrates what every one who was not wilfully blind ought to have known before, namely, that the long land journey from Edmonton ought not to be undertaken by any one who aims at reaching the Yukon. What the intermediate country will prove to be like as a gold producer is determined neither by Inspector Moody's flattering report nor by Dr. Bennett's unfavorable one. It is premature to express any opinion as to its value in this regard. It is not too soon to condemn it utterly as a route to the Yukon.

Current Comment

THE INCREASING EXPENDITURE

The financial returns for October remind us that the "party of economy" is still in power. The expenditure on consolidated fund for the month was higher even than last year; the expenditure on capital account was three times as large as last year. Taking the first four months of the fiscal year ending with October, it is seen that the expenditure under consolidated fund has gone up when contrasted with that of last year; that the expenditure on capital account has increased nearly threefold; and that both the gross debt and the net debt have grown uncomfortably.

It is no use asking when this is going to stop, for we have our answer already. Mr. Tarte, the master of one of the two great spending departments, has made a virtue of extravagance; and called upon his friends to watch his achievement "next year." The history of this country at all events offers no parallel to the conduct of the Liberals. They posed for long, long years as the "party of economy." They traded upon the integrity and arduous thrift of Alexander Mackenzie, and constantly represented themselves to the people as horrified at the high expenditure of the Conservatives, and pledged themselves again and again to reduce it by specified sums. If ever a political party was committed to the policy of retrenchment and reduced expenditure, the Liberal party was when it came into power in the summer of 1896.

But, the moment they attained power, they sent the expenditure up; and it has been growing ever since. They could not have acted differently, had they been elected on a platform calling for a more generous expenditure and protesting against the niggardness of the party which preceded them. They changed their position in the twinkling of an eye. They are like a man who should persuade a company to make him manager of its business by declaring his ability to run it both more cheaply and more efficiently, mentioning the amounts by which he will reduce the expenditure; and then, when once his appointment was secure, for a term of years, laugh at his pledge and make a boast of the manner in which he had increased the expenses of the business. In such a case, the company would know what to do with that manager when his term of agreement had expired.—Montreal Star.

ROSSLAND'S NEEDS.

The Victoria Colonist very properly remarks that considering the revenue that Kootenay pays to the Dominion government it would only be right for parliament to more promptly recognize the demands of the district for assistance for public works.

Rossland and the district generally has been shamefully neglected by the present government. Many towns in the East have not half as many public buildings, commercially and industrially as this are provided with substantial federal buildings. Why should not Rossland receive the same consideration?

Rossland needs a federal building for the accommodation of the postal, customs and inland revenue departments, and Hewitt Boston M.P. for this district, could not do better than devote his attention to his matter. If he is a friend of Rossland he will obtain for it at the next session an appropriation for the construction of a substantial federal building.—Rossland Miner.

GRAND JURORS.

At the recent assize court sitting in New Westminster the grand jurors had the advantage of having the attorney-general of the province in attendance when their presentment was read. They took advantage of this circumstance to refer in it to the injustice which obtains in British Columbia in obliging men to travel over the province for service on the grand jury without allowing them any remuneration for their service, nor the expenses which they are put to in connection with it. The result was that Chief Justice McGill took up the matter, and from the bench suggested to the attorney-general that something should be done in the way of removing the grievance. The people of the province have therefore the satisfaction of knowing that a long-standing injustice has at least been brought to the attention of the government. The presentment of the Westminster grand jurors cannot now follow many predecessors to the convenient pigeon-hole.—Nelson Tribune.

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SIZES are 34, 36, 38 1/2.
round bust under arms)
Skirts being 36, 40 and
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Smartly cut and prettily trimmed
Bodice. Full \$2.50 width Tailor
Skirt in the latest mode.
Price \$2.50 complete Costume. Skirt
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Costume, 10c. for Skirt alone for 40c.
Also supplied in Covert Cutting for
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Prof. Charles Gartner, B. A.—Vocal and instrumental music. Latest European methods. Studio, 85 Five Sisters block.

Badminton Hotel, Vancouver (late Manor House). Business as usual during alterations; no inconvenience to guests. W. H. Mawdsley, manager.*

If you are looking for table decorations in glassware, call in at Weiler Bros., who have a unique stock of Epergnes, Flower Holders, etc.

We carry a very complete range of Drapery Goods, fringes, etc., to match; also a nice line of upholstering goods for window seats. Weiler Bros.

McClary's Famous Stores and Steel Ranges at Clarke & Pearson's.

It is about time you were thinking about your cards for abroad. We have a splendid line this year. The Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's).

Look at our Bargain Windows this week. The Sterling, 88 Yates St.

Will Open To-night.—W. B. Shakespeare, late with Jos. Mayer & Bros., wholesale jewellers, Seattle, will open at 74 Yates street, with a full line of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery.

Victoria Theatre.—Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with 40 people, two brass bands, fine orchestra, beautiful special scenery, 20 great colored comedians, pleasing specialties, grand cake-walk, laughable animated song sheet, world's greatest buck and wing dancers, Jubilee Shouters, and John F. Stowe's original American military spectacle, entitled "Remember the Maine," during the presentation of which all the great war heroes are introduced, and a soul-stirring reproduction of the blowing up of the battleship Maine. Mr. Stowe has gone to great expense to perfect this magnificent production, which must be seen to be appreciated. Prices, 25c, 50c, and 75c. Watch for the big parade which will start from the City of Seattle immediately upon her arrival at 4 p. m.*

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S PREFERENCE SHARES.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an advertisement announcing the issue of £120,000 of preference shares in the B. C. Electric Railway Company. The prospectus which can be obtained at the company's office here shows the business to be in a very flourishing condition, and the investment will probably prove a strong attraction to local capitalists. Applications for shares will be received up to November 23. The total issue is already guaranteed.

SPORTSMEN.

We have the finest line of hunting knives of best Sheffield make. Try our "Climax" razor; each one guaranteed, and will be changed if not satisfactory, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

OKELL & MORRIS'

PRESERVES and MARMALADES
Are the Purest and Best

EARSMAN, HARDIE & CO.

Sole agents in B.C. for

ARMOUR & CO.

Chicago, Ill. and South Omaha, Neb.
Stock carried in Victoria and Vancouver

....A SNAP IN....

NECKWEAR

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SAMPLE NECKTIES
USUALLY SOLD FROM 50 CENTS TO \$1.00 ALL
TO BE CLEARED AT 25c EACH, OR 5 FOR \$1.00

SAM REID,

122 Govt. Street.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Should be entrusted to none but thoroughly reliable firms to be filled. We guarantee both our drugs and our work—strictly first-class. The reliable chemists and druggists

Hall & Co.

Clarence Block, Corner Yates and Douglas St.

Yukon Practitioners.—The medical men of the Klondike do not let the grass grow under their feet in taking measures for their own protection and the protection of the community from incompetent practitioners. They have perfected the organization of an association, of which Dr. Dunn is president, Dr. Edwards registrar, and Drs. Hurdman and Good members of council with these officers, and have appointed as examiners Drs. Richardson, Sutherland, Hepworth, Thompson, Barrett, Scott, Good and Macfarlane. They passed upon and enrolled a number of applicants on October 17, as "members of the college of physicians and surgeons of the Yukon territory."

To-night's Programme.—Here is the excellent programme which the band of the First battalion under Mr. J. M. Finn's direction present at its evening's promenade concert in the Drill hall:
Overture—"Pique Dame".....Suppe
Sextette from "Lulu".....Donizetti
Duet for Cornets—"The Twin Brothers".....Bach
Bassoon Solo—"The Swan".....Meyrelles
Selection from "La Poupée".....Audran
Concert Waltzes—"Jolly Fellows".....Voelstedt
Solo for Band—"Handclapping" etc. (selected)
Yodles and Dances.....Yodles and Dances
Char. Piece—"The Minstrel's Serenade".....Bowman
March—"The New City Hall".....Clements
God Save the Queen.....Clements

Letters Forwarded.—The letters opened while in transit from Dawson to Skagway were yesterday handed to Post Office Inspector Fletcher, who forwarded them to their destinations with explanations of how the envelopes came to be cut. The inspector does not think anything was taken from the letters, the man entrusted with their delivery, who either opened them or left them where they could be opened by someone else, not being greatly to be relied upon in the branch of faith. Special Agent James, who is stationed at Skagway, will institute an inquiry.

For the West Coast.—Among the passengers by the steamer Willapa last night was Mr. W. Lorimer, who is proceeding with men and supplies to open up one of the mines in which he is interested, in the Port Renfrew district. It is the intention to run a tunnel some 40 or 50 feet in a ledge, which is situated in a very convenient locality near the government wharf. From work that has already been done, and from the opinion of an expert who has just made his report, Mr. Lorimer and his associates feel sanguine that they have a good thing, and are determined by more development work to prove their opinion before the spring opens out.

Coming to Victoria.—The announcement is made upon the best authority that Mr. W. Pellev Harvey, B. C. S., of Vancouver, well known all through the West as an expert mining engineer, analytical chemist and assayer, as well as the Canadian representative of Vivian & Sons, of Swansea, the Elliott's Metal Co., of Wales, and the Cassell Gold Extracting Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, will shortly open a branch establishment in the city under the firm style of W. Pellev Harvey & Co. It is Mr. Pellev Harvey's intention to give his personal attention to the interests of the Victoria branch, although the actual control of matters here during his absence on the mainland will be in the hands of Mr. Atholl F. McEwen, F. C. S., a very able chemist and metallurgist of long experience, who has held important positions in Europe, and more recently has been chief assayer to the Cassiar Central Railway Co.

Victoria Should Hustle.—It will not be the fault of the business men of Vancouver City if they do not run Victoria a hard and winning race for their share of the trade of the Klondike, for they certainly are making the proper fight at Dawson itself for the trade that will naturally come to some one of the Coast outfitting cities. There is indeed no city on the Sound that can begin to compete with the terminal town of the C. P. R. in the advertising in the heart of the Klondike of its advantages to the miner-purchaser. In one issue of the Miner and Yukon Advertiser appear no fewer than 19 large and well displayed advertisements of Vancouver business firms, while Victoria runs but three. One of these announces Turner, Beeton & Co.'s headquarters at on Wharf street, "Vancouver," while another—that of Wilson Bros.—naturally to the Vancouver branch of the firm's business. The only distinctly and specifically Victoria advertisement is that of Hall & Co.'s Central drug store.

A Working Man

Able to Keep His Place in Spite of Difficulties.

He Writes About His Condition—Wife and Children Helped.

WALLACEBURG, ONT.—The following letter will prove of interest to working men and others who may be in a condition similar to that of the writer:

"For three years I was subject to poor spells. I always felt tired, could not sleep at night and the little I could eat did not do me any good. I have been working at the barber trade for about 20 years and for the last four years I have been very closely confined and have had my meals very irregularly. I was taken with a very severe cough and the doctors said it was caused by my stomach troubles. I lost flesh and became so weak I was hardly able to stand up to the chair to work. One day I happened to be looking over some testimonial letters and I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before I had taken two bottles I began to feel better and in a short time I felt finely and had gained 21 pounds in weight. I have taken nearly five bottles and now I feel like a man again. I am stronger and healthier than I have ever been in my life. My wife and children have also taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for a blood medicine and realized much benefit from it. As for myself I cannot say too much for it. I firmly believe that if it had not been for Hood's Sarsaparilla I would not have been able to work at my trade any longer." JOHN W. COUGHLIN. Get only HOOD'S Sarsaparilla are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 24c.



Childrens' Misses' Ladies'

Jackets

Newest Styles. Best Values

The White House,

HENRY YOUNG & CO...

Hats! Hats! Hats!

AMERICAN FEDORAS

We have just received, direct from the manufacturers, a shipment of this popular style, in the latest shapes and colors.

CHRISTY'S LONDON STIFF HATS, \$1.50 to \$3.50

W. & J. Wilson

83 GOVERNMENT ST.

DR. CHASE'S PREPARATIONS HAVE MERIT.

For piles, eczema, salt rheum, pin worms and all skin diseases Dr. Chase's Ointment is a positive cure. It is recommended by Dr. C. M. Harlan, of the Journal of Health.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, with blower included, will cure incipient catarrh in a few hours; chronic catarrh in one month's treatment.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the only combined kidney-liver pill made and will positively cure all kidney-liver troubles.

PRIBYLOF SEAL ROOKERIES.

American Operations There This Season—Arguments Against the Canadian Sealers.

U. S. Commr. Townsend, in Science.

In compliance with the act of congress of 1893, the United States fish commission has each year made an investigation respecting the condition of seal life on the Pribilof islands.

This work, usually performed in connection with the former duties on the steamer Albatross, was officially resumed by the writer during the past season in connection with the work of the division of fisheries.

Owing to the continuance of pelagic sealing, the seals are still diminishing in numbers, and the seal catch on land and sea grows less from year to year. The percentage of decrease in the number of seals born on the islands becomes more noticeable as time passes, the operations of the sealing fleet producing a more marked effect on the reduced herd; in 1897 there was found a decrease of 11 per cent. over the preceding year, and during the present season a decrease of 22 per cent. since 1897. The decrease is best shown in the annual counts of seals born on all rookeries small enough to admit of counts being made. These rookeries were, with one exception, on St. Paul island. A year ago it was not considered feasible to extend the census of pups to any additional rookeries, on account of their size. This year it was found that all the rookeries on St. George island had shrunk to such a degree that actual counts could be substituted for the various estimates hitherto employed. These counts, in connection with those regularly made on St. Paul island, will be very useful hereafter. Since 1896 the land catch has been: 1896, 28,964; 1897, 20,890; 1898, 18,032. The pelagic catch has decreased as follows: 1894, 61,838; 1895, 56,291; 1896, 43,917; 1897, 24,322. The pelagic catch for 1898 has not yet been made known; but whether less than in 1897 or not, there is no uncertainty about the diminution of the herd. On account of temporary difficulties, the fences built for retaining males on land were not as strong as they should have been, and many seals escaped. There will be little difficulty in making them perfect next season. Fencing is practicable, and serves the double purpose of preventing the lawless rookeries of seal-killers, and keeping them at home during the presence of the sealing fleet in Behring Sea.

Some of the females branded, for the purpose of lessening the value of their skins, were seen, but young females are not conspicuous about the islands in midsummer.

Certain smooth rookery grounds have been covered with boulders to afford young pups shelter during the battle of the bulls, and attempts will probably be made to repair the injurious worm-infested areas.

A rational scheme of seal-ranching is being developed that will practically do away with the moderate natural mortality, and facilitate such handling of the animals as is necessary. Of course, no care of the seals on the breeding grounds will save them, should pelagic sealing continue. The nucleus remaining is sufficiently strong to restore the herd in a few years.

Return of the Frawleys.—In these days of free-compliments and theatrical traits of nearly every description, it is a veritable feast of intellectuality to see and hear fine drama of the legitimate type well represented. To those who are fond of the higher class of stage entertainment, the mere announcement of the coming of the Frawley company brings a refreshing breeze of pleasurable anticipation. It will be at the Victoria theatre on Tuesday evening. Aside from the interest awakened by the drama itself, the sheer merit of the company will compel a hearty welcome from a public that has been surfeited with cheap shows, cheap in quality, always cheap in prices sometimes, and only endurable at any time from a lack of something better. The bill for this city will be R. N. Stevens' romantic drama, "An Enemy to the King." The sale of seats will open at the Victoria Book & Stationery store on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Roy's Pea Jackets, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.25; Roy's Overcoats, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3. B. Williams & Co.

A Boy's Suit

Should be his pride. Early habits are lasting, and one of them should be the habit of neatness in dress. Give the boy a chance to look his best. Our stock of Boys' Clothing makes it easy to do so. Neatness, style and dressiness, a good fit, superior workmanship, fine material—you'll find all these in our boys' and children's clothing. You'll also find it a handsome saving of money to come to us for your boy's next suit, that's equal to the severest campaign service.

Cameron

The Acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier in Victoria, 65 Johnson St.

NOLTE
GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 FORT ST. EYES TESTED FREE.

GRAPHOPHONES

\$12.50 to \$35

See the new Polished "Eagle" and Extra finish "Columbia," the finest machines made. Come and hear our original Master Records—much louder and clearer than any heretofore made.

F. W. Nolte, 37 FORT STREET

The Largest and Best Selected Stock of.....

Musical Instruments

is to be found at

M. W. WAITT & CO.'S.

Best Goods
Best Bargains
Best Prices

Christmas is coming. Make your selections early.

Address No. 60 Government Street

W. F. BEST

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST
(Heidelberg and Leipzig.)

Late official analyst for the province of New Brunswick, assays and analyses of ores, minerals, fertilizers, waters, drugs, liquors, foods, etc. Office, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C.

Victoria Harbor Mission

Under Patronage of Bishop of Columbia

The Mission works amongst the sailors supplies the ships with a free grant of books and papers. The Seamen's Institute on Store street is free to sailors.

Subscriptions and all kinds of books and papers are earnestly asked for and may be sent to the Institute.
Address REV. W. R. H. ELLISON, Harbor Chaplain.

The Reputation of The Westside

Mantle Department

Will be Maintained

We are showing hundreds of the most superb Fall and Winter Garments, possessing every requisite of extreme elegance and exquisite taste. CLOAKS, SUITS, WRAPS, WATERPROOFS, etc., direct from foreign makers.

EXCLUSIVENESS will be found here as nowhere else, and no matter what the cost, the same attention is given to fit and finish. Come now while assortments are complete.

Black Curl and Plain Cloth Jackets

This shipment arrived to day. Those who have been waiting will please govern themselves accordingly for first choice.

Nov. 18, 1898

J. Hutcheson & Co.

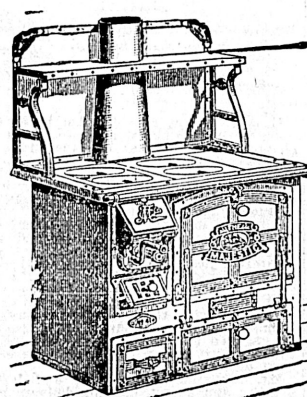
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

HOLIDAY GOODS

EXPECTED DAILY....

C. E. REDFERN

43 Government Street.



The Majestic Range

Do you know anybody who has one? If so, see it; hear its praises. Then come to Cheapside and buy one for yourself. It will bring peace to the home, comfort to the family, heal a bad case of home trouble, it will save you money. Where shall we come in? Why, we shall sell a dozen in your neighborhood. Sole agents—

Geo. Powell & Co.
CHEAPSIDE,
127 Govt. St., Victoria, B. C.

We want your attention to our "Future ads," but for the present, ask you to inspect our stock of

**Blankets
Eider Down Quilts
Cotton Filled Quilts, Etc.**

The largest stock in the city.

We also advise the arrival of Art Squares, Seamless Tapestry Squares and another consignment of the best grade Japanese Rugs.

WEILER BROS., 51 to 55 Fort St.

Those Fine English Tobaccos

Put up by W. D. & H. O. WILLS of Bristol, England.



CAPSTAN. TRAVELLER. BIRD'S EYE. WESTWARD HO! THREE CASTLES. GOLD FLAKE, Etc.

And famous the world over for their superb flavor and exquisite aroma, can be obtained for you by your dealer.

If he will not get them, write to us for price-list of fifty well-known brands.

Supplied in 3 Grades of Strength.

E. A. MORRIS, SOLE AGENT Victoria, B. C.

"FOUR CROWN"

Scotch Whisky

AGENTS

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

STODDART V. PRENTICE

Argument Heard on the Preliminary Objections to the Lillooet Election Petition.

Some Different Points to Those Which Came Up in the Former Cases.

The preliminary objections raised on behalf of the respondent to the petition of D. A. Stoddart against the election of J. D. Prentice in the Lillooet contest were argued yesterday before Mr. Justice Martin. Mr. L. P. Duff appeared for the respondent Prentice, while Mr. W. J. Taylor and Mr. H. B. Robertson were for the petitioner.

Mr. Duff in opening stated that there were a number of preliminary objections similar to those which had already been adjudicated on, and while he would not argue upon these he would not abandon them as possibly they might go to appeal. He had, however, some additional objections which he would argue. He proceeded to set forth these objections, the principal one of which was that no affidavit of service of the petition or notice thereof was filed in accordance with the rules in that behalf. Another objection was that no proper notice of the nature of the proposed security was served as required by section 216 of the act. He also had two further objections, one before the notice of presentation of the petition and no notice of the proposed security was ever signed or served on the respondent as required by the act; and the other that no petition or notice of presentation thereof was served on Mr. Prentice in accordance with the act. This last objection, however, was not pressed and the one preceding it was abandoned.

The other two objections were argued out at considerable length. The rules, counsel maintained, required that "forthwith" after the notice of presentation of the petition and of the proposed security have been served, the petitioner or his agent must file an affidavit of service. This had not been done, for the affidavit had not been filed until October 20, while the notice of presentation had been given on August 6. The effect of this non-compliance, he argued, vitiated all proceedings already taken by the petitioner, because the rules had the same force as the statute, as was the case with the rules in England, from which the principal rule was taken. The language of this rule, he held, was obligatory and the performance of the requirements of the rule could not be waived, as they were not for the benefit of any individual but for the protection of the public and formed a condition precedent of the presentation of the petition. As to the objection that no proper notice of the nature of the proposed security had been served, Mr. Duff argued that while the notice in the present case had stated that it was intended to put up cash security, the question really was the construction to be placed on the word "proposed." He maintained that it meant that the security must be proffered to the proper officer before the notice of presentation, whereas the notice only stated that the petitioner "intended" offering the security. Five days were allowed by the act to object to security and the petitioner had three days after notice to give his security. If his view was not correct then it meant that a petitioner could give his notice on the first day and not put up his security until the last moment of the third day allowed. This then would only give the respondent two days in which to object to any security, a condition which Mr. Duff did not think was intended.

Mr. Taylor took the ground replying to Mr. Duff's principal objection, concerning the filing of the affidavit, that this filing was not a question precedent to the launching of the petition but one of procedure subsequent to that. It was not a part of the essence of the act, but a matter of detail. As to the question about the "proposed security" in Mr. Duff's other objection there could be no objection raised to putting up cash security and as it was stated in the notice that it was intended to put up cash security no one was prejudiced by that. The word "forthwith" used in the rule as to the notice of the presentation of the petition and security meant a reasonable time. The words "proposed" and "intended" meant the same thing as was shown by the provisions of the act, and the security was put up within a certain time after the notice was given the petition was dead.

A large number of authorities were cited on each side and Mr. Justice Martin reserved his decision.

NOT GUILTY OF MURDER.

So Decide the Jury in the Trial of the Indian Prisoner.

A verdict of not guilty was last evening brought in by the jury empanelled to try the case of Quashilleum, the West Coast Indian charged with the murder of his fellow tribesman, Sachet. The case was before the court all day yesterday, the evidence for the prosecution being similar to that given in the preliminary hearing and was to the effect that the prisoner had held Sachet's head under water until he was dead. The prisoner gave evidence on his own behalf and vigorously denied that he had caused his fellow tribesman's death. He, Sachet, an Indian, drank two bottles of whiskey, he said, and then he and Sachet having secured a third bottle, they started out in a canoe. Sachet drank most of the whiskey, leaving very little for the prisoner. Being very drunk they allowed the canoe to drift where it would and he was only brought to his senses when the canoe struck a rock and both were thrown into deep water. He reached shore but Sachet was drowned. In the evening Mr. Belyea for the crown and Mr. Helmeke for the defence addressed the jury and Mr. Justice Valken summed up the case. He instructed that the verdict should be either "murder" or "not guilty."

After the jury had been out a short time they returned and asked whether if they brought in a verdict of guilty of murder, the judge had any objection but to sentence the prisoner to death. Receiving a negative reply they retired for another half hour and then brought in a verdict of not guilty.

A SUBSTANTIAL GAIN.

"I was very weak and hardly able to walk. My blood was thin, and I was as pale as death. Being told about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I began taking it, and in a few months I had gained 20 pounds in weight. I kept on with it until I was as well as ever." Arthur Mills, Dresden, Ontario.

SUSPECTED MURDERER DEAD.

Particulars of the Finding of Wilson's Body in the Skitine.

Superintendent Hussey yesterday received from Mr. J. C. Callbreath, who arrived from Wrangell on the Drigo, a report of the finding of the body of T. W. Wilson, the man who was said to have been lying from the police of the Omineca district, who wanted him for murder. But, strange to say, no word has been received by the superintendent of the alleged murder, although many men have come out since the report of the murder was received.

According to the information that Mr. Callbreath could gather at Glenora and Telegraph Creek, Wilson arrived there from the Stewart lake country, and seemed to be in a great hurry to get away again. He went to Mr. Robson, the Hudson Bay company's agent, for whom he had worked in previous seasons, told him that he was broke, that he proposed to build a raft to go down the river, and from Wrangell would work his way to Skagway, and asked Mr. Robson for a small outfit. The outfit was supplied him, and he made a start from Glenora. A few days after he had left, parties coming in from the Stewart lake country stated that the police had been on the track of Wilson for a murder, but that he had eluded them, and they had given up the chase. The name of the man supposed to have been murdered was not given. Word was sent to all the police down the Skitine and to the Skagway police to intercept Wilson.

Death had intervened, however, and some time after the incidents related, Mr. Callbreath, while on the way up the river, found Wilson's body about 35 miles below Glenora. He had evidently been dead for 18 or 20 days, although the body, having been under water, was not badly decomposed.

Mr. Callbreath saw three empty rafts on the river, and he believes that a number of men who attempted the trip on rafts lost their lives.

A HAMILTON CASE

How Mr. Joseph Rickards won His Freedom.

Bright's Disease Held Him in a Deadly Grip Until Nothing Could Loosen It—He Used Dodd's Kidney Pills—They Cured Him.

Hamilton, Nov. 18.—The Ambitious City is never behind her rival, Toronto, in any enterprise, commercial or otherwise, and recently would seem to have made fair progress towards outstripping her neighbor in one respect, viz., the number of cases of Kidney Disease effected here by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Interest just now is centered in the case of Mr. Joseph Rickards, of Commercial street. Hundreds of Hamiltonians know that Mr. Rickards suffered for more than six years with that terrible complaint, Bright's Disease. Hundreds know that he engaged the best medical assistance he could secure, but without receiving either cure or relief.

Mr. Rickards is now hale and hearty, healthy and happy, and his deliverance is due entirely to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Writing of his case, he says: "I used many medicines that were advertised to cure Bright's Disease, but none of them gave me even temporary relief. I cannot exaggerate the severity of my sufferings. They were terrible."

"I was advised to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I am thankful that I took that advice. I used only four boxes, but they drove every vestige of Bright's Disease from my system and made a new man of me."

A statement like this cannot be lightly passed by. It carries a message of hope, and freedom from disease, of health and happiness to suffering humanity. Dodd's Kidney Pills should be in every home in the land. Kidney Diseases cannot exist where Dodd's Kidney Pills are used.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

A Relic of Barbarism That Should be Abolished for Its Injustice.

The Marine Review of November 3 publishes an interesting and valuable interview with Mr. Frank Morris, navy auditor of the United States treasury department, on the subject of prize money and bounties which the statutes give to the officers and men of the navy in time of war.

The whole system of prize money is a relic of barbaric warfare, and, as Mr. Morris says, "under present conditions it is nothing more nor less than piracy."

"It is a well known fact," he adds, "that the line officers of the United States navy were to say the least eager for the late war, simply because of its possibilities for pecuniary compensation."

Mr. Morris also says that he thinks "it is the opinion of Secretary Long and others familiar with the subject that after the present settlement of the law relating to prize money and bounties had best be taken off the statute books."

He shows, too, the inequality of the system, and that Sampson will have far more than Dancy. Dancy, the captain of the ship, will receive no more than the captain of a vessel which was simply within sight of the capture, but took no part in the fight of Santiago.

Mr. Morris further says:

"To show you how in this matter the fruits of victory go to reach their rightful destination, I may say that in the last few months I have gone carefully over those entire question of prize money and bounties from the time of the war of 1812, and I found that in the case of the prize money accruing from the capture of vessels during the civil war, while all but 6 per cent of the aggregate sum has been drawn from the treasury department, 22 of the claimants have not received the amount due to their credit. This demonstrates that the officers who had the larger amount could and did collect the sums due them, while a portion of the seamen who were entitled to their share of the prize money were left in the lurch."

He also points out the injustice of the slight expenditure necessary to secure the little sums due them. It is well known that the officers of the navy, and the question of prize money is at the bottom of all this jealousy between Sampson and Schley. True enough, the law states specifically that the prize money shall be divided equally between the officers and the men, but it is not to be remembered that it was for some time an open question whether Schley and the vessels of the "white squadron" were technically a portion of the fleet commanded by Admiral Sampson, no declaration on the subject having been made either by the President or Secretary Long. Determination of this point was the real object of the appointment of the naval board, the value of whose findings regarding the Santiago fight was so little appreciated by the general public. Had Schley's friends been able to carry their point with reference to the authority created in the respective commanders, as well as the contention that the New York with Admiral Sampson on board was not within signal distance at the time of the capture of the Spanish money would have been heavily increased, and Sampson's would have been correspondingly decreased. However, they failed, and Sampson will receive a share of all the money.

It is a subject that demands the earnest and earnest consideration of congress at an early day, for the law of the American war in which this relic of barbarism is made lawful.

HEARD IN THE HOTELS

Alaska Transportation Man Says Canadian Cities Will Control Northern Trade.

Animals Which Are to Be Wintered in Cassiar Will Be Short of Feed.

The vice-president of the Chilcoot railway company, Mr. T. B. Wallace, who has spent the last ten months in Alaska, superintending the operation of the company's aerial tramways over the summit of the Dyea pass, spent yesterday in the city, a guest at the Driad. He was accompanied by Mr. J. E. Macrae, who represents Dodwell, Carill & Co.'s interests in this and other Western enterprises. Mr. Wallace says his company handled an immense amount of freight during last season, but they expect to be kept even still busier during the coming spring, as they are looking for a greater rush to the Alaskan country than there was to the Klondike. The company will have their tramway running again by January 1, and despite the building of the railway from Skagway, believe they will secure a big share of the business. Mr. Wallace is a frequent visitor to the Klondike, and the Tacoma politician and capitalist and president of the Chilcoot railway company, but he realizes that Victoria and Vancouver are going to control the northern business. "The people are beginning to realize," he said yesterday, "that they can save money by purchasing their goods in the Canadian cities, saving as they do the duty levied on American goods. Three-fourths of the goods taken over the passes during August and September last came from Victoria and Vancouver, and next season I believe the percentage will be even greater. But the saving of the duty is not the only reason why men who have had experience in the northern country prefer to outfit in Victoria. They know that they can be better suited here, and that the goods will be properly packed. We much prefer to handle Victoria goods on the tramway, because we know that with goods purchased here there will be no broken boxes or packages at the end of the journey."

Paul Gerhardt, a German of New York, who last May went into Dawson selling papers, is at the Queen's, having lost all his earnings, some \$800 in gold dust, through being swindled as he says—by a lawyer and the Northwest Mounted Police before leaving the Northern metropolis. He got into difficulties with Messrs. Wilcox & Strachan and was arrested on the charge of defrauding the firm out of \$75. He was jailed for fourteen days and when his trial came up was exonerated. At this time his money was in the possession of the police and when refunded he declares he was only given back part, some \$125 being retained. This was the first of his troubles, but although having referred his claim to Captain Harper it was refused consideration. Then he secured a lawyer to fight his case and in paying him for service which he afterwards was told should have been performed by the crown was relieved of all his remaining capital save \$75. The attorney, he says, threatened him with the law, and he thought that if trouble was made over it Gerhardt would be made to suffer. Defeated on every side he had no recourse but to leave the country, having only \$35 left after paying for some dry goods. He worked his passage out and is now, according to his story, "dead broke and a stranger in a foreign place."

Although the season in the Cassiar country and along the Skitine river is a very late one, Mr. J. C. Callbreath, the pioneer trader of that section of the country, predicts that considerable stock will be lost before the winter is over. The trouble is that there is more stock being wintered there than there is room for, in fact there are more men who are making an effort to secure feed, but intend to let their animals winter the best way they can. In consequence there will be a heavy death rate among the pack animals.

AN EQUALITY COLONY.

Hopes and Plans of a Socialistic Venture Explained by a Member of It.

In Skagit county, Washington, there is a colony of people who own their own houses, tools, cattle, hogs and chickens, all in common. Of this venture one of the members, L. Klamroth, writes as follows:

On November 1, 1897, nine men started work there. Now the colony numbers over 300 persons. They have 600 acres of land, 100 of which is cleared and the rest is partly virgin timber. They have an abundance of fine clay, from which they can make brick and all kinds of pottery. It is also rich in aluminum. They are within 1 1/2 miles of Puget Sound, and 3 1/2 miles from Belfast, on the Great Northern railway, and have a public kitchen and dining room, where they all board.

This is rather a large family, but everything is carried on in the best order. The living is done by a few mostly young men, who are mostly from the United States. Families can have their own kitchen if they so desire, but few are said to desire it after trying collective living for a while.

In the Russian colony, in Tennessee, numbering 250 persons, collective living has been tried for four years, and it is said none of them would think of returning to the old method. It saves so much money and makes life so much easier that the farmers do the farming, the tailors make clothes, the shoemaker makes shoes, and so on, each one, as far as possible to do so, works at what he likes best, and he has taste and talent. Everybody gets the same wages per day, both men and women.

We consider that the common laborer is there in a necessity, and as they are both human beings, and each needs the same quantity and quality of the comforts and enjoyments of life, therefore if each one to the best of his ability, each should receive the same pay. They say that with- out such a plan, each person, no matter how capable, could have very much skill, and therefore each person of a working age and able-bodied owes society a certain amount of useful service. As the members of the colony are cooperative, and the property is held in common, no one can possibly get the property. No drones are tolerated. They claim that if the former "white squander" were technically organized, in a month there would be no tramps. There would be public employment, so no family would feed a tramp. If they would steal then they would be sure to be put in prison and made to work 10 or 12 hours per day.

It is claimed, four hours per day for the able-bodied from 21 years of age to 45 would make a luxurious living for all.

There are going to be several other colonies in Washington in the near future. When the people are taught that to help each other is better than to spend so much money in the struggle for existence, then we will have the national co-operative commonwealth. Then will be realized Christ's prayer, "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

CURE NOVEMBER ILLS.

GENERAL DEBILITY CURED.

From the Advertiser, Hartland, N.B.

Ralph Giberson, postmaster of Monquart, Carleton Co., N.B., is also known as a prosperous agriculturist and enthusiast in his line. Now stout and rugged, weighing 250 pounds, he seems to be recognized as the man who six months ago was the picture of one suffering the terrible symptoms of general debility. He was run down in health, suffered much from dizziness, almost blindness, general dullness and depression of spirits. He had a poor appetite and such food as he ate gave him great distress. He was incapacitated for the work that fell upon him and was well nigh utterly discouraged. The symptoms bordered on those to which hypochondria is manifested. Through reading the Advertiser he learned of the particular benefit that several of his friends in this vicinity had received by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and by the hope held out by their testimonials he secured a supply and took them according to directions. The result was almost magical; soon his symptoms became less disagreeable, and he steadily gained until now he is perfectly free from his old troubles. He gladly and freely gives this testimonial, that all who may read it may know the remedy if ever they are troubled with general debility.

WEAK AND RUN DOWN.

Among many in Ottawa and the vicinity who have benefited one way or another by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the Journal has learned of the case of Mrs. Gilchrist, wife of Mr. T. V. Gilchrist, of Hintonburgh. Mr. Gilchrist keeps a grocery at the corner of Fourth Ave. and Cedar street, and is well known to a great many people in Ottawa as well as to the villagers of this suburb of the Capital. Mrs. Gilchrist states that while in a "run down" condition during the spring of 1897, she was greatly strengthened and built up by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Speaking of the matter to a Journal reporter, she stated that while able to go about at the time she was far from well, her blood was poor, she was subject to headaches, and felt tired after the slightest exertion. She had read at different times of cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to try them. She was benefited by the first box and continued their use until she had taken five boxes, when she felt a great improvement. She considered herself quite recovered. Mrs. Gilchrist says that she always strongly recommends Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a builder and strengthener when any of her friends are weak or ailing.

WORTH TRYING IF SICK.

A verified record—1,016 persons cured in one month by Dr. Chase's Family Remedies. All dealers sell and recommend them.

A Matter of Convenience.—For the convenience of all desiring to attend today's steeplechase races at Colwood under the auspices of the Victoria Hunt club, a special train is being put on by the E. & N. railway company, which will leave here at 1:30 sharp, calling at Russell's, Hospital Crossing and Esquimalt. A return fare of but 50 cents is fixed.

NO. 203.

A BY-LAW.

To Amend the "Expenditure By-Law, 1898."

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the "Expenditure By-Law, 1898," Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Section II of the Schedule to the "Expenditure By-Law, 1898," is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

VIII.—EDUCATION.

No. of Vote. Statement of Service. Estimated ending 31st Dec 1898. Total.

50 Board of school trustees for school purposes \$43,000 00 \$43,000 00

2 This By-Law may be cited as the "Expenditure By-Law, 1898, Amendment By-Law."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 31st day of October, 1898.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council this 1st day of November, 1898.

(L.S.) CHAS. E. REDFERN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 1st day of November, A.D. 1898, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to have it set aside.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

Revived and Refreshed.

That drowsy sleepiness which comes over you during the day is but one of the symptoms of indigestion. It clogs the blood and makes the brain weary and listless. A good, refreshing, invigorating drink is a teaspoonful of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

in a tumbler of water. It quenches the thirst, drives away indigestion, cures Constipation, makes the blood pure and the brain active. Abbey's Effervescent Salt is the true helper of the active, progressive man.

This standard English preparation, which is endorsed by medical journals and prescribed by physicians, is for sale by all druggists at 60 cts. a large bottle. Trial size 25 cts.

Remember when going North that the

Hotel Astoria.

AT SKAGWAY.

Is the largest and best furnished Hotel in Alaska. Has steam heat, electric light, bathroom, hot and cold water, call bells, etc. Reliable information as to freight and transportation furnished on application. Baggage stored free.

Headquarters for Victoria & B. C. Travelers.

CRAMPTON & ARMSTRONG, Props. Beds 50c. to \$1.50. No bunk.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Mr. M. Carroll, of Roland, Man., writes:—"While living at Sidney, Man., I wrote you informing you that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured me of resumption of twenty-five years standing, after many other medicines had failed. I am pleased to again write you and say that the cure has been permanent, as after a lapse of several years, there has been no return of the trouble. I sincerely hope my experience will be the means of helping some other poor sufferer."

CURED OF SCIATICA.

Mr. O. Thornton, Bluevale, Ont., says:—"About seven years ago I rented my farm, and moved into this village, where I have since carried on business as a pumpmaker. In the fall of 1895 I was attacked with sciatica, and for more than a month suffered intensely. I took medical treatment, but it did not help. Then a druggist advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; under this treatment the sciatica was banished and I have not since felt any return of it."

GAINED TWENTY-THREE POUNDS.

Mr. Arthur Piper, Dixville, Que., says:—"Last autumn I became very weak, my whole constitution seemed to be undermined, and I lost flesh rapidly. I had no appetite, the least exertion tired me, and the words 'felt miserable' will best describe my feelings. Having read so much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I determined to try them, and the results were most beneficial. Astonishing as it may seem, I gained twenty-three pounds in three weeks, and I am now feeling as well as ever I did in my life. To those who feel as I did, I would say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will speedily cure them."

WASTING AWAY.

Mrs. J. N. Gordon, Cataract, Ont., says:—"If I could not have got Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I believe I would not now be living. I was wasted away to a shadow, and my hands were literally transparent. I had a hacking cough, could not sleep and could scarcely eat. Doctors having failed to help me, I determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and was soon gratified to find that they were helping me. I continued their use for several months, and am thankful to say that they have fully restored my health. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a blessing to humanity."

November Ills.

November is a dangerous month. The cold, the damp, the sudden changes that foretell the coming winter attack those unprepared for their assault.

Will prepare you if are not ill yet; and will cure you if you are beginning to feel the effects of November Ills. But you must get the genuine---substitutes are worse than useless---much worse.

If your dealer has not got them, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Use Pendray's Electric Soap

Latest tips on Style are appreciated by Victorians who believe it wisdom to dress well.

Latest fashion plates to hand accompanied by

A Select Line of Up-to-date Woolens

We can suit you in every way and untiring in our efforts to please.

THOMAS BROS. & GRANT.

92 Government Street

ST. ALIGE WATER

FROM Harrison Hot Springs

PER THORPE & CO., LTD.

Sole Agents.

VICTORIA. - VANCOUVER

Box 175 - Tel. 435.

Remember when going North that the

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Is the largest and best furnished Hotel in Alaska. Has steam heat, electric light, bathroom, hot and cold water, call bells, etc. Reliable information as to freight and transportation furnished on application. Baggage stored free.

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ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Nov. 18, 8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

The low area which was off the coast this morning is now centered in British Columbia. Rain has been general throughout the North Pacific states, and the western portion of this province in amounts ranging from one to eight-tenths of an inch. An important high area has appeared over Alberta, attended by a decided cold wave, which is likely to spread eastward to Manitoba. A continuance of unsettled weather is expected.

TEMPERATURES.

	Mn.	Max.
Victoria	42	48
Kamloops	30	38
Barkerville	14	32
Calgary	20	22
Winnipeg	30	34
Portland	40	40
San Francisco	50	52

FORECASTS.

For twenty-four hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Saturday:
Victoria and Vicinity—Westerly winds; unsettled, with showers.
Lower Mainland—Unsettled, with occasional rains.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Temperatures:	Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m.	43	Mean.....44
Noon	48	Highest.....47
5 p.m.	42	Lowest.....42

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.	8 miles west.
Noon	10 miles west.
5 p.m.	10 miles west.

Rain—0.5 inches.
Average state of weather—Fair.
Sunshine—3 hours 48 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed.....29.762
Corrected.....29.710

E. DAYNES REED,
Provincial Forecast Official.

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:
Geo. McL. Brown, Dr. W. G. Mitchell,
J. F. Crowbridge, R. W. Colquhoun,
J. C. Conler, S. R. Omead,
J. Braden, R. J. Pough,
C. A. Hand, H. Campbell,
G. A. Kirk, Mr. Adams,
A. Qualen, J. Barnsley,
T. Turner, Mrs. Patton,
W. F. Tye, E. Gosnell,
Miss Egan, Dr. L. Hall,
Miss Milson, H. Small,
Miss Finlayson, Miss Devoe,
C. R. Johnston, G. C. Spillman,
Mrs. McLean, E. J. Saunders,
Mrs. Allison, Mrs. Murray,
Mrs. Slater.

By Str. City of Seattle from the Sound:
A. Harward, J. W. Hanna,
H. W. Rose, C. Brown,
R. Osborne, C. R. Hunt,
Jas. Harris, T. M. Henderson,
Mrs. Tilling, G. N. Mortman,
Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Mortman,
Miss Hart, C. A. Lindry,
Rob. Stone, J. Letorme,
John Hall, E. J. Saunders,
C. Lander, A. Hargreaves,
J. Allara, M. Olson,
Mrs. Allara, E. Stephens,
E. Gledhill, H. B. Scott,
J. Prentleth, Thos. Clark,
D. Clark.

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:
D. H. Ross & Co., F. R. Stewart,
John Bray, E. R. Wall & Co.,
J. C. Thompson, F. & Co.,
Pither & Lelser, Prior & Co., Ltd.,
P. M. Rattenbury, J. L. Beckwith,
John Bros., Speed Bros.,
H. Clarke, H. Todd & Son,
Hudsons Bay Co., T. Turner,
P. Norris, W. Kinlock,
J. A. Sayward, Ouel & Morris,
C. E. Jones, F. Carne,
G. C. Hinton, Hon. Archer Martin,
Braden Bros., Mrs. C. C. Russell,
Dom. Express Co., E. J. Saunders & Co.

By Str. City of Seattle from the Sound:
W. S. Fraser, D. E. Campbell,
F. R. Stewart & Co., B. C. Furniture Co.,
Robertson & H. Valo & Brooks,
A. A. Raymond, W. H. Morton,
J. Jensen, B. H. Johnston,
Anderson & D. J. J. Mulholland,
Toronto Type Fdy., H. Bray & Co.,
Thos. Dunn & Co., J. S. J. Fisher,
F. C. Hinton, Canada Paint Co.,
J. G. Walworth, Albion Iron Works,
G. W. Dunlop, P. McQuade & Son,
J. S. Sulter, J. A. Wilson,
Braceman & Ker, J. H. Baker,
Weller Bros., Shalloss & M.,
Colonist P. & P. Co., R. Porter & Sons,
T. N. Hibben & Co., B. C. Furniture Co. Dept.,
Province Clear Co., J. W. Hanna,
Henderson Bros., J. H. Todd & Son,
D. Spencer, Geo. Carter,
E. C. Prior & Co., Joe Somers,
G. H. Maynard, Henderson Bros.

INFECTED APPLES.

To the Editor:
Sir: The local news item in your issue of to-day, referring to a consignment of Ontario apples, should be well taken to heart by local growers. It seems to me the fruit inspectors could not have been sufficiently on the alert in the performance of their duties, else several barrels of badly infected apples could not have found their way into the store of a Johnson street fruit dealer. These were so badly infected with black spot or fungus that it is surprising how any Ontario grower could have the hardihood to ship them. If this is the way a legitimate industry in this province is to be thwarted and our local markets suffered to be made a dumping ground for the refuse of the East, well may some of our citizens cry out for protection from that quarter.

HORTICULTURIST.

COAL, Nut Coal - \$4.25
Lamp " - 5.50
Full weight given.
Munn, Holland & Co.
Corner Broad St. and Trounce Avenue

NEW PLACERS NORTH

Thistle Creek, Which With Atlin Will Next Season Rival the Klondike.

Pans of From One to Seven Dollars—All Adjacent Ground Already Staked.

Among the Northern mines there are two sections more than any others that at present are looked to as possible rivals of the far-famed Klondike, these being the Atlin Lake field at the northern extremity of this province, and Thistle and Blueberry creeks, just this side of the Stewart river. The discoveries at these latter diggings are more recent than the Atlin finds, and definite reports are only now commencing to make their appearance.

One of the best of these is furnished by G. H. Bunn, an experienced and intelligent miner and a member of the Scroggie party—discoverers of the creek of that name—who has come direct from the new scene of mining activity. He says:

"Thistle creek is in my opinion one of the best and most promising gold streams of the whole north country. It is on the right side of the Yukon, and enters that river at a point about twenty miles above the Stewart, heading on the opposite side of the divide from the west fork of Scroggie creek, only a few miles from that fork. The mouth of the creek is not visible from the Yukon, as it enters what is called a blind slough, and persons coming down the river do not notice it.

"The discovery on Thistle was made by a party of eight Scotchmen who had been prospecting in the neighborhood since last July. The discovery came about ten miles up the creek, and the creek is only about a mile from the mouth, and found only good colors. They then went up ten miles and drifted in at the side of the bank on to the river or bed rock, and at a very short distance in, and at a point where the bank was about eight feet above the level of the river, they struck gold. It is said from \$1.25 to \$2.00 and even more, to the pan.

"The best pan they took out, I was informed, went over seven dollars. One nugget that was shown to me, would measure, roughly speaking, three-quarters of an inch extreme length by one-half inch wide, and something like an eighth of an inch thick, of irregular shape. It weighed over five dollars in value. This was their largest nugget and is the largest yet found on the creek.

"They have gone in in three different places on discovery claim, and say they have found about the same conditions in each place. The creek is about 1,000 feet wide, I should say, and about thirty miles in length. It shows a volume of water of about half that of Scroggie creek and perhaps twice that of Brewer creek.

"Many ridges and gulches cut it, and many other streams flow into the Thistle. There is one particular tributary called the Blueberry, entering Thistle just above discovery, that has been prospected and is represented as showing such fine indications that one of the original discoverers on Thistle has offered to exchange one of the original claims on Thistle for one of the Blueberry. The smaller creek has forty claims on it, or had at the time I staked, while Thistle at that time was staked at 60 above and 30 below—although now it is staked to over 150 above and 70 below.

"The confidence of those who have examined the ground is shown by the fact that the recorder's office at the mouth of Stewart river. Nearly all who have staked are recording, and a man has to stay in line about a day and a half to get the opportunity to make his record. I think there are from 500 to 700 people in the camp, and I passed many going in. "Those in the field are following the example set by the men at Scroggie and Blueberry creeks—building cabins and getting everything ship-shape for the winter. The whole district will be thoroughly worked in the spring."

How many young men and young women are cut off by the fatal disease known as consumption? They are taken away by the disease which causes over one-sixth of all the deaths in the world—the disease which doctors call consumption. There is absolutely no reason in the world why consumption should be fatal—why it should be even serious. It is a disease of the blood, and can be cured absolutely and always by purifying and enriching the blood. The only exception to this is where the disease has been neglected and improperly treated until it is stronger than the body—until the body has become so weak as to have lost the ability of recuperate. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption if used according to directions. It also cures all lingering coughs, bronchitis and throat affections.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 108 page Common Sense Medical Adviser, illustrated.

FUMES OF BURNING SUGAR.

Captain and Two Seamen Suffocated by Them on Voyage from Valparaiso.

New York, Nov. 17.—Fumes of burning sugar on board the American ship Kentworth, from Valparaiso, caused the death of three men and nearly that of a fourth, as already reported briefly from Valparaiso. The men who were lost were Capt. James D. Baker, who was in command of the ship when she left Hilo, Hawaiian islands on May 10; Arthur W. Piper, chief mate, and an apprentice boy named Henry Hobson. The man who was nearly suffocated was George Ernest Thrum, a passenger making the trip from Hilo to this city. The Kentworth is owned by Arthur Sewall, of Bath, Me. He came to this city and boarded the vessel at Quarantine on her arrival here, in order that he might learn the particulars of the fire.

Mr. Thrum says that on July 8, when the Kentworth was 2,500 miles from Valparaiso, First Mate Piper saw smoke coming up the first ventilator. At the time the men called out "Baker and in" and all hands were piped on deck. The coverings were removed from the hatches and smoke belched forth in great clouds and came so sootily that it was necessary to replace the coverings. There was a fume with the smoke that was suffocating. The fumes were reported to be from the hatches closed. At eight bells Generalaux took charge of the port watch and Capt. Baker, Mate Piper and the members of the starboard watch went down deck. On reaching the room he found Thrum lying on the lounge unconscious. The captain lay on his back apparently dead. The two men were carried to the deck. In the mates' room Piper was lying in one corner of the apartment. Hobson was found on the divan. These two were taken on deck and placed on the after hatch. For four hours the crew worked to resuscitate the men, but succeeded only in the case of the passenger Thrum. The latches were battered down and the vessel headed for Valparaiso.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded
Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

QUACK CANCER MAN.

Reported to Have Fleeed Many Patients on the Route to Dawson.

Produced Sores by Vile Injection and Took Big Money to Remove Them.

If the story told by James Kent, of Doe Bay, Washington, has any foundation in fact, there was recently in Victoria a man who had been the victim of an extraordinary swindle as any ever perpetrated. Last spring, when the hosts were marching towards Dawson over the northern trails, James Kent of Doe Bay, was operating a pack train near Skagway. He was a man strong in physique, hardly knowing what a pain or ache was. Considerable sickness prevailed at the time in and about Skagway, and most everyone had a cold or ailment of some kind. Kent had a little sore on his lip, which the cold winds were making quite disagreeable. He thought nothing of it, however, until one day a man approached him and told him that he had a cancer, sure, and that his friend had just had one removed by an eminent Cincinnati surgeon, who was provisionally in the neighborhood—going in to Dawson to start a hospital. The next day the man returned, accompanied by the "doctor," who showed a card with "Professor of Official Surgery" in some college in Cincinnati printed on it. Kent was induced to have some "medicine" injected into his lip, and was told that if the "cancer" had gone too far it would have to be cut out. The confidence man, leaving medicine to rub on the lip, then departed. In three days the lip was so sore and swollen that Kent started for the hospital in Skagway, but meeting the doctor, was told that he could not live if the "cancer" was not cut out immediately, an operation which he allowed to be performed. He was laid up in consequence for two weeks, during which time he was requested to pay a fee of \$1,000. This sum was preposterous, but finally the doctor compromised, and being paid \$300, was seen no more. As soon as he got well enough to travel, Kent is said to have come to Victoria and entered the hospital here. On this point, however, the story cannot be verified here. At St. Joseph's hospital a man of the same name was treated some months ago, but the nurses have no recollection of his case. The confidence man, given him proved it to consist, it is said, of the juice of evergreen leaves used by quacks for causing a simple sore to look like a cancer. It was also tested on a dog, and caused what were called "beautiful bogus cancers," the dog dying in less than a week.

Mr. Kent is now well, but very badly disfigured, and out \$300, besides his time and the anxiety of anticipating a lingering death from cancer. He was told of two other men victimized in the same way, the stealer approaching the man first and the doctor coming later. In each case the "medicine" was injected first, and then the person becoming so much worse that he would pay all he could raise to get relief from what he supposed was a cancer. One man, indeed, is said to have paid the full \$1,000 demanded.

HIS FACE HIS FORTUNE.

English Lady Leaves Her Wealth to a Handsome Canadian Namesake.

Toronto, Nov. 18.—(Special)—Ernest Hastings, of Parkhill, Ont., a Toronto University graduate, lawyer, and actor, and now leading man in a stock company in San Francisco, earning \$150 a week, has been left \$110,000 by Mrs. Hastings, of Lancashire, England. She is no relative, but was shown a photograph of her namesake by a mutual friend, became fascinated by his handsome face, and dying a short time ago, left him her money.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Recommends Dr. A. Chase's Ointment.

Dr. C. M. Harlan, writing the American Journal of Health of February 19, says:

"Among the proprietary medicines deserving recognition is Dr. Chase's Ointment," compounded by Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto, as a remedy for sores, cuts, and skin diseases of all kinds, for which it has been used with marked success, and has effected remarkable cures in many obstinate cases, which seemed to baffles the skillful medical attendant. The results were most favorable, proving the value of 'Dr. Chase's Ointment' as a curative agent in the diseases named. The manufacturers of this remedy are well known as experienced pharmacists, careful and reliable, in addition to which we have made full examination, and find the article to be all that is claimed for it. "We know that 'Dr. Chase's Ointment' meets all the requisitions of the highest standard of worth; that it will be held in high esteem wherever it is used, and consequently we endorse it to every reader."

Dr. Chase's New Receipt Book, cloth bound, 600 pages, regular price \$1.00, sent to any address in Canada on receipt of 50 cents and this coupon. Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto. 31.

Owing to delay in Passengers arriving from the East the "GARONNE" will not sail for Honolulu until Sunday next, the 20th November

HILO! HAWAII! HONOLULU!

The Victoria Daily Colonist

For the benefit of those who seek recreation, health or trade, announces to its readers that it has planned an

Excursion to the Hawaiian Islands.

IT COSTS BUT \$100 for the round trip to Uncle Sam's new possessions—"The Paradise of the Pacific." It's worth three times that amount as a matter of health, pleasure or business. The excursion is to be from Victoria via the Orient steamer "GARONNE," which until last March was one of the famous London and Australia liners. The Garonne is one of the finest boats on the Pacific; thoroughly equipped with electricity and modern up-to-date accommodations. Everything strictly and superbly first class, with service and meals equal to the best Atlantic liners. The steamship management personally guarantees the Colonist party the most delightful trip of their lives. The Garonne has a tonnage of 4,000 tons; is fitted for and has always been in the excursion business; has a speed of 15 knots, and has accommodations for 200 first class passengers. Large, roomy staterooms, commodious saloon and social halls, wide promenade deck and best meals and service. Mr. Waterhouse, the General Manager of the S. S. Co., will personally superintend the trip and arrange for the comfort and pleasure of the passengers.

Engage Passage at Once.

Send \$25 to the Colonist at once and your berth will be engaged. The remaining \$75 must be paid 5 days before the sailing of the ship from Victoria on November 14.

Special Privileges.

Parties wishing to stop over on the islands will be granted the privilege and tickets will be extended. Go and breathe the balmy air. Go surf bathing in winter. Study the industrial and commercial advantages of the new possessions.

ITINERARY OF THE COLONIST EXCURSION.

Note some of the attractions:

Three Days at Hilo—With side excursion to Kilauea, the active volcano, and its Lake of Perpetual Fire. A night at the Volcano House on the crater's brink. Sixty-three miles of carriage ride on the Island of Hawaii.

Daylight and Moonlight Cruise of 196 miles among the islands, passing in turn Hawaii, Maui, Kahoolawe, Lanai, Malakai and Oahu. Seven days at Honolulu. Excursion to Waikiki Beach with bathing and surf riding. Excursion to Mount Tantalus. Excursion to Pali. Excursion to Punch Bowl. Excursion through the great plantation district.

The \$100 pays for the round trip on the steamer, berths and meals included. As many of the side excursions may be taken as the individual purse may provide for. The best hotels at Hilo and Honolulu make a rate of \$3 a day. Other good hotels at a lower rate. You may stop on the ship and save hotel bills if you like. The regular tourist rate for the trip to the volcano, 32 miles and return, is \$10 stage fare and \$3 hotel bill. Reduced rates are secured for excursion parties. The trip to the Pali costs \$1 and it is an experience of a lifetime. Diamond Head, Waikiki Beach and the Punch Bowl, all of historical interest, are within street car and walking distance of Honolulu.

For further information address The Colonist, Victoria, B. C.
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